

# **Performance Monitoring**

# **Session 4 Performance Management Plans**

What Are They?
Why Do We Use Them?
Where are we?





# By the end of this session, participants should be able to:

- Understand how the performance monitoring components we've discussed come together in the Mission-wide Performance Management Plan (PMP)
- Understand where the USAID/Jordan Mission is with their PMP
- Plan for next steps in USAID/Jordan Mission PMP completion



# What is a Performance Management Plan (PMP)?

- Tool to plan and manage the process of monitoring, evaluating, and analyzing progress toward achieving results
- The PMP is a living document



Source: USAID/AgriFUTURO



# Why Develop a PMP?



### MISSION PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- Analyze progress on achieving <u>Results</u> identified in a CDCS and in Project LogFrames
- Plan, manage, and budget for data collection, evaluations, and strategy analysis
- Provide a complete picture of how the CDCS and Projects will be monitored and evaluated
- Provide data for Portfolio Reviews and other learning activities
- Inform decision-making, resource allocation, evaluation questions, and portfolio adjustments



### What are the components of a PMP?



- **II. Performance and Context Indicator Summary** 
  - **III. Data Quality Assessment Procedures** 
    - IV. Evaluation Plan
- V. Performance Monitoring (and Evaluation) Task Schedule
- VI. Annex: Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)
  - VII. Performance indicator tracking tables (database/electronic system)

Other (e.g. PMP budget, Learning Plan)

Required

Optional



# When is the PMP Created? Development and Revision Process

Begin PMP following CDCS Approval; initially prioritize Goal and DO indicators CDCS high priority evaluation questions and evaluation policy requirements guide development of the PMP Evaluation Plan

Update
Evaluation Plan
as new projects
are designed
and learning
needs identified

Update PMP following
Mission Portfolio
Review process and
other learning and
management "triggers"

Mission Director PMP Approval

# Phase One (CDCS): Develop PMP

Phase Two (Project Design(s)):
Revise and Update PMP

Within 6 months of CDCS Approval

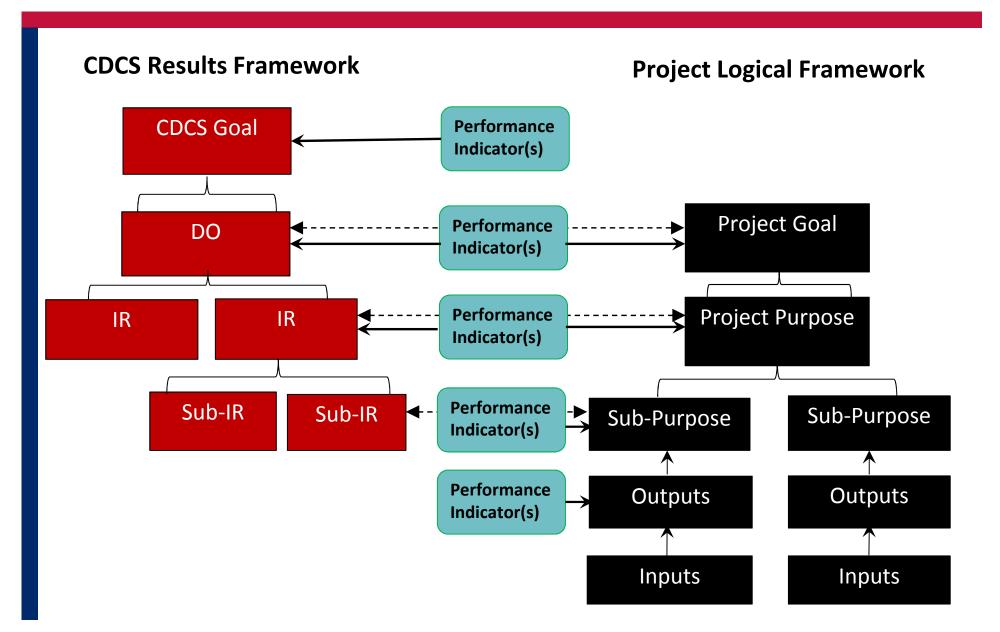
Portfolio alignment; assess existing indicators for inclusion in RF or projects Performance
Indicators are further
developed and
refined, along with
baselines and
targets, in the PMP

Incorporate or update new Performance Indicators and PIRS as new projects are designed

Update
Performance
Indicator Tracking
Tables (at minimum
annually)

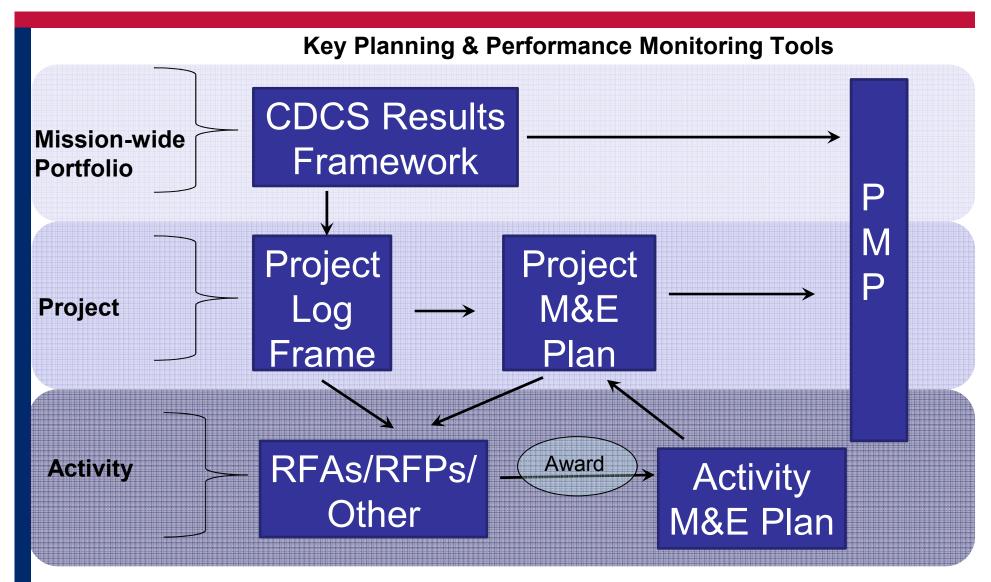


# How the CDCS is Operationalized and Monitored





# Relationship of Project and Activity M&E Plans to the PMP





# Relationship of Project and Activity M&E Plans to the PMP

	Mission PMP	Project M&E Plan	Activity M&E Plan
What is it?	Mission-wide tool to plan and manage the process of monitoring, evaluating, and analyzing progress toward achieving results in the CDCS and Project LogFrame	Tool to measure progress toward planned results in the Project LogFrame; serves as M&E framework for all activities contributing to a project	Tool for planning monitoring and evaluation at the activity/ implementing mechanism level
When?	4-6 months, following CDCS approval	During project design, as an Annex to the PAD	Within 90 days post- award, before activity implementation
Who Develops?	Mission Staff	Project Team	Implementers



# PMP Illustrative Roles and Responsibilities

	Program Office (PRO)	Technical Offices/DO Teams
PMP Management		
PMP Performance Indicators		
Project and Activity M&E Plans		
Data Collection, Assessment, and Quality Assurance		



# PMP Illustrative Roles and Responsibilities

	Program Office (PRO)	Technical Offices/DO Teams
PMP Management	Maintains PMP and performance information systems	<ul> <li>Shares PMP data with Program Office; enters data, as appropriate, in information systems</li> </ul>
PMP Performance Indicators	<ul> <li>Leads PMP development &amp; works with technical offices to ensure indicators are defined at the Goal, DO, and IR levels</li> <li>Ensures alignment of indicators with the CDCS and Project LogFrames</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Develops/defines indicators at DO, IR and sub-IR levels for the CDCS and Project LogFrames</li> </ul>
Project and Activity M&E Plans	<ul> <li>Confirms project M&amp;E plans align with CDCS RF and the Project LogFrame</li> <li>Ensures relevant indicators and evaluation details are updated in PMP</li> <li>Provides guidance, advice, and early review of activity M&amp;E plans</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Prepares project M&amp;E plans during project design process</li> <li>Reviews and approves activity M&amp;E plans from partners</li> </ul>
Data Collection, Assessment, and Quality Assurance	<ul> <li>Coordinates with COR/AOR to conduct data quality assessment.</li> <li>Report data gathered by technical offices/DO Teams to DC</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Ensures partners collect reliable data</li> <li>Reviews and analyzes project- and activity-level performance data</li> <li>Leads data quality assessments and identifies data quality issues</li> </ul>



#### **USAID/Jordan PMP Status**

#### What's been done:

- Results framework revisions
- Indicator selection
- Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS)
- Indicator baseline and targets

Exercise: In your teams, review the results framework and come up with 2-3 questions, comments or observations



#### What's next?

- Work with implementing partners to create Activity PIRS
- Determine indicators for reporting in PPR
- Conduct Data Quality Assessments (DQAs)



# **Activity PIRS**

- Developed or adapted by implementing partners
- May include activity specific details additional to the PMP PIRS

#### **MUST**

- be included in their AMEP
- consist of a detailed definition, method of calculation and data collection methodology
- include baseline and targets



Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) are the complete detailing of the indicator - who, what, why, when, where, how, how much, and baseline and other aspects.

Completing PIRS is essential and most M&E designers find that only in completing these can "a good idea" for an indicator be made fully workable. It is usually a "reality test" and critical for eventual DQA.

USAID Performance Indicator Reference Sheet	
Name of Result Measured (Goal, DO, IR, sub-IR, Project Purpose, Project Output, etc.):	
Name of Indicator:	
Is this a Performance Plan and Report indicator! No Yes, for Reporting Year(s)	123
If yes, link to foreign assistance framework:	
DESCRIPTION	
Precise Definition(s):	
Unit of Measure:	
Disaggregated by:	
Rationale or Justification for indicators	
PLAN FOR DATA COLLECTION BY USAID	
Data Source:	
Method of data collection and construction	
Reporting Frequency:	
Individual(s) responsible at USAID:	
DATA QUALITY ISSUES	3
Dates of Previous Data Quality Assessments and name of reviewer:	
Date of Future Data Quality Assessments:	
Known Data Limitational	
TARGETS AND BASELINE	
Baseline simeframe:	
Racionale for Targetsi	
CHANGES TO INDICATOR	
Changes to indicator:	
Other Notesi	
THIS SHEET LAST UPDATED ON:	



# **Exercise**

### 15 minutes in groups; 10 minutes discussion

- Review the example Activity PIRS provided. In your group identify the following:
  - The What: what are they measuring? Do you have enough information in order to determine that? Is there information missing?
  - The Who: Who is collecting the data?
  - The When: How often does data collection happen?
  - The Why: Why is this indicator important and how will the information be used?
- What would you do to improve this Activity PIRS?
- Be prepared to report back on your findings.



#### **DQAs**

- Purpose: determine the extent to which the data can be trusted
- Required every 3 years for any data reported externally (PPR, narratives, etc)

### Common data quality issues

- Inappropriate indicators for intended results
- Inadequate, inconsistent, and/or untimely data

So what's next?



# Step 1: Identify indicators that require a DQA (in partnership with PRO)

- PPR Indicators
- Narrative indicators
- Data that is often requested by Washington
- Step 2: Develop an overall scope and schedule
- Step 3: Communicate with partners/stakeholders regarding site visits for DQAs
- Step 4: Conduct IP office visits and other site visits to review elements of data quality that can only be assessed in field (half-day)



Step 5: Complete DQA checklist for each indicator and each IP (see handout)

Step 6: Write up findings and recommendations

Step 7: Share draft report with PRO for feedback

Step 8: Solicit and incorporate IP responses and action

items

Step 9: Submit final report for clearance